

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

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No. 15,645.

號五十九百九千九百九

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

庚戌年九月十五日

PRICE: 25.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—O—
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
Tel. 616.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.
PROMOTION.
Pte. B. Hurlin Signalling Section to be 1st. Corp. from this date.
GR. A. E. (holding having joined is allotted Corps No. 2022 and posted to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.
SP. W. J. Woolley having joined is allotted Corps No. 2023 and posted to Engineer Company.
REMOVED.
Pte. A. G. Jacobs is permitted to resign from 23.9.16.
LEAVE.
Captain A. M. Preston is granted 14 days' leave from 12.9.16.
Pte. A. H. Crew is granted 6 weeks' leave from 15.9.16.
Corpl. A. Bolton is granted 1 month's leave from 10.9.16.
Gr. C. Humphreys is granted an extension of leave to 18.10.16.
Pte. A. L. Gace is granted an extension of leave to the end of War.
REVERSION.
Serge V. Sorby is permitted to revert to the rank of Gunner at his own request.
ATTACHED.
Pte. W. L. Handyside is attached to the Belchers Section from this date.
DEPARTURES.
The undermentioned "defaulters" will parade in marching order, 4 pouches empty, at 5.30 p.m. today at Volunteer Headquarters:—
Ptes. W. M. Mason, H. W. Hainsey, and B. Pasco.

PARADES.
Monday, 18th inst.—5.15 p.m. Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co. Scout, Coy. and Civil Service Coy. outside Corps of Justice, and proceed by car to Happy Valley. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corp. Officer. Signalling Section "A" class at R.A. Theatre.
Tuesday, 19th inst.—5.30 p.m. Street-Order Bear Section, at Headquarters. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre. Mounted Section at Polo Ground.
Wednesday, 20th inst.—5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at R.A. Theatre.
Thursday, 21st inst.—5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre.
Friday, 22nd inst.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. G.S.M. Mitchell and Corp. Grimes will attend. Arty. Batty. 10pr. B.L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residence parade at Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, 5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 23rd inst.—5.30 p.m. Military Part I. King's Park Range for all members who have not already fire this year.
DETAIL.
As detailed on Order No. 8 of 8th inst.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel on the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the "Central" Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS.
8,000 Tons, 3,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

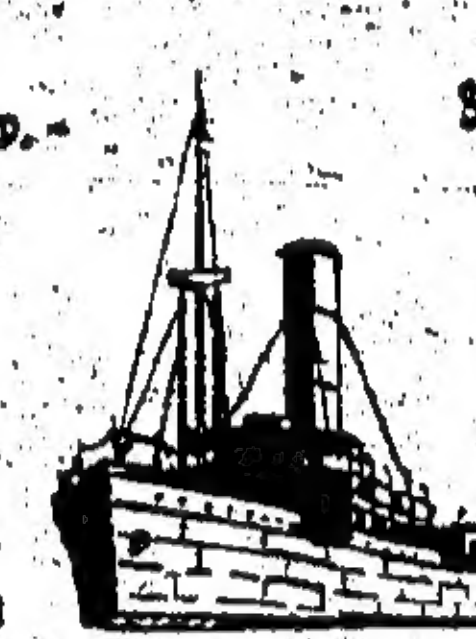
CIGARS
A connoisseur knows that a good Cigar in bad condition is no better than an indifferent Cigar in good condition.
It is therefore of the utmost importance that Cigars should be kept in a specially prepared place which will aid them to mature, and at the same time protect them from the damaging effects of a humid atmosphere such as prevails in this Colony during the Summer Months.
We have recently constructed a Large Drying Room for Cigars which ensures to Customers buying from us Cigars in First Class Condition.
Brand for brand our Cigars, besides being the Cheapest in the Market (as reference to our Price List will show), are the best.
We keep a varied assortment of Brands of the following Factories always in Stock:—
LA CONSTANCIA.
LA COMMERCIAL.
AQUILA DEL MUNDO.
COMPANIA GENERAL.
LA INSULAR.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO.
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & GENERAL AGENTS.
10 Queen's Road Central.
DEALING in American Hardware, Tools, Machinery, Paint and Oil, Lamps, Window glass, Building materials, Railroad and Ships Supplies, etc., etc.
PRICES MODERATE. Telephone 2143.
Hongkong, July 28, 1916.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Central.
Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compostable order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Central Location.
A. L. ELECTRIC TRAILER, Pans, Refrigerators, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 573.
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA, WITCHELL, Manager."

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
WE WRITE AND RECOVER THE RISKS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
TOTAL FUND AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1914.
I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds: £837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds: £1,567,550
Sinking Fund Account: 128,500
£3,973,097
Revenue Fire Branch: £2,581,455
Life and Annuity: £141,593
Revenue Marine Department: 237,520
Other Receipts: 479,940
£3,339,508
The Accumulative Funds of this various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not added to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
—TELEGRAPHIC AD. "TAIKOOCK"—
SUTHERLAND & SWIRE
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—


BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES!
MOSCATINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.
DELICIOUS PERFUME. PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
50 cts. \$1.00 \$2.50 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 298.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4-STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. B. TAGGART
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day. Max. Telephone add. "PACIFIC."
P. O. PRUITT
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
Portland Cement
In Casks of 275 lbs. net.
In Bags of 255 lbs. net.
Shewan Tomes & Co.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.
8 A.M. "HEUNGSHAN" 5 P.M. "HONAM"
10 P.M. "FAISHAN" 5 P.M. "KINSHAN"
SATURDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.
8 A.M. "HONAM" 5 P.M. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 P.M. "KINSHAN" 5 P.M. "FAISHAN"
Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 5.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "TAISHAN" Tons 2001. S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1821.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 8 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons; and S.S. "NANSING" 469 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's "Super Steamers" "LISTAN" and "SANTU". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANHONG (First Floor)
Opposite the Blaise Pier.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We have two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 458.
Shipyards: Sham Shui Po, New Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

Bournville
The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE
Cadbury's "BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa prepared on the market; it fully contains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever.
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export
FROM THE FACTORY IN A GLASS, BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND.

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

BLACK and White FOX TERRIER
B. Bitch near City Hall. Reward
on returning to 155 Wong-nai-chung
Road.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1916. 1093

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM will commence on
SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 9 A.M.
There will be an Entrance Examination
on FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at 9 A.M.
Rev. W. H. HEWITT, M.A., B.D.,
Warden.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1916. 1092

SHORTHAND CLASSES.

EVENING CLASSES for young
Ladies in Prim's Shorthand will
be held at St. Mary's School, (Italian
Convent) Branch, Kowloon, commencing
TUESDAY next.
For further particulars apply to the
HEADMISTRESS.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1916. 1095

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(Official Stamp).

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that on
15th and on each succeeding SATUR-
DAY, until further notice, Tiffin will
be served on the Train leaving KOWLOON
at 1.25 P.M. to first class passengers
only. The charge for Tiffin will be \$1.25.
To assist the Management, and for
their own personal comfort, passengers
are requested to book their seats in
advance, by telephone or letter, which
may be done up to FRIDAY night.
By Order,
A. S. MACLEOD, M.A.,
General Manager.
Kowloon 14th Sept. 1916. 1093

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephones No. 481.
Hongkong, March 20, 1911.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER

PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other parts.

A. WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS
LEAGUE.

THE Deciding Match of the Season
for "The Perfection Cup" presented
by Messrs. D. and J. McALLUM of
Edinburgh, will be played between
TAINO and KOWLOON on the Police
Green, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY,
16th instant, at 3.30 p.m. sharp.
The Cup and trophies will be present-
ed at the conclusion of the game by
Mrs. C. BOND.
Members of other clubs and their lady
friends are cordially invited.
K. L. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1916. 1090

ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY, NEXT at 9.15 P.M.

Violinist: Miss Vera Croes.

Vocalist: Mr. J. Dewar.

Navy League War Fund.

1092

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:-

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YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

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China:-

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND

BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

109

SILMOPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILMOPON
COAL (either cargo or Bulk) at SEB-
ATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).
SILMOPON COAL compares favour-
ably with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILMOPON
COAL (either cargo or Bulk) are
exempt from payment of all Port
charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
maximum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour). Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cawley Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1097

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.
(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES traders throughout the World
to communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they call,
and indicating the approximate sailings.
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns, and
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.
A copy of the current edition will be
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of
Postal Order for 20s.
Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for 2s. of larger adver-
tisements from 2s.
The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABINGDON LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The
Standard
Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

BUSINESS MEN AS
CONSULS.

THE Consular (the Consul-General
for Spain, President of the Association
of Foreign Consuls in London, presided
at the dinner of the association recently
held, at which Baron Hayking, Consul
(General) for Russia, delivered an interest-
ing lecture on "Business Men as
Consuls".

In the course of his lecture Baron
Hayking said:-It has been suggested
that Consular officers should be business
men, whose remuneration should be a
commission on the increase of British
imported goods. This proposition is
subject to two serious objections:-A
State Consul must be sure of a certain
income, and cannot depend upon the
fluctuations of markets and all sorts of
contingencies which outside his own con-
trol; therefore it has always been the
aim of Governments to secure for their
State Consuls a fixed salary. The other
objection is that if a State Consul is
allowed to engage in trade and commerce
he must necessarily cease to be impartial
to the different firms who may apply to
him for assistance and advice. If he is
personally interested in trade he will, to
be sure, observe his own interests against
the interests of his competitors, and that
would frustrate the whole object of his
position as a State employee and an
impartial authority who is believed to be
able to advise everybody without pre-
judice.

Judging from the various functions
expected of him, it is of primary impor-
tance that he should be trained in law
and jurisprudence, as all State and
business affairs are thus regulated, and
such knowledge is absolutely indispen-
sable. In order to acquire such knowledge
a University training is necessary and if
one adds that a thorough knowledge of
statistics, political economy and modern
languages are as important for the work
of a Consul as jurisprudence, it becomes
apparent that a wide practical experience
in commercial affairs-which requires
years of actual occupation-is out of the
question for a State Consul, especially
as by law he is prohibited from engaging
in commercial transactions himself, either
directly or indirectly, and has therefore
no personal interest in making himself
conversant with the intricacies of com-
mercial dealings. There is no subject
that excites more interest both in the
Press and at public debates than criticism
of the Consular service, and this is due
to the fact that the general public does
not realise the conditions under which the
Consular Service is carried out. The
demand for men having wide practical
experience in commercial matters to be
appointed as Consuls is a "contradiction
in adjectives". Men of that description
evidently would have an interest in
engaging in practical business. It would
pay them much better to do so than to
accept the salary of a Consul, which is
often just enough to make it possible to
lead a decent life and does not allow
him to acquire any wealth whatever. A
Consul is a State administrator in the
very essence of the word, and his connec-
tion with commercial matters can only be
judged from this point of view.
This does not satisfy the merchant
class. They want a more practical com-
mercial assistance, which would benefit
them more directly. This however, does
not lie within the competency of the
Consular Service. But an outlet from the
difficulty has been sought and found. It
does not mean the Government commercial
agents, who are more or less labouring
under the same drawbacks as the Consuls,
and likewise do not satisfy the practical
merchant. I mean the private commer-
cial agents of superior standing, sent by
one firm or several firms together. That
is the man who is wanted, and who might
solve the difficulty.
The present propaganda for developing
Anglo-Russian trade relations has
engendered in this country, famous for
self-help and personal initiative, a new
and promising departure. In many

instances a certain number of firms have
joined hands in delegating a practical
merchant of good standing to Russia for
studying the conditions of trade in that
country, the local requirements, habits,
and customs, for gathering useful
addresses, getting in touch with Russian
firms, and receiving from them orders.
After a sufficiently long stay in Russia,
enabling them to get thoroughly
acquainted with the branches of trade
which they wanted to study, they return
to England, and present to the firms on
whose behalf they went to Russia a
detailed, business-like report, containing
all the particulars which are of practical
interest. There is no need to explain the
advantages of this system of fostering
trade. It is patent to every body that
this is the best and most practical way
of doing it. The part which Consul
officers might take in this scheme is to
ascertain whether the firm or firms
wishing the agent are of good standing
and enjoy a good reputation. If the
inquiries made to that effect have a
favourable result, they might supply the
agent with an open letter to all whom it
may concern in the form of an intro-
duction and recommendation, which, of
course, is of great practical value. Here
again, the Consular officer proves himself
as an indispensable administrative factor
in trade and commerce. "Financier."

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.
DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF
CIVILIANS.

Lord Berkeford asked in the House of
Lords on July 27 for information as to
the treatment of British prisoners in the
internment camp at Gustrup, Germany.
He expressed the view that the camp
at Gustrup was the very worst camp in
Germany.
Lord Devonport referred to the condi-
tion of affairs at the civilian camp at
Ruhleben, and said he was sorry to see
that a speech by Lord Robert Cecil lent
some colour to the view that the Govern-
ment were contemplating reprisals.
Lord Newton replied that with regard
to the Gustrup Camp there was no doubt
in the early days of the war the condition
of things was very bad, but reports from
the American Embassy indicated that
there had been considerable improvement.

As to the allegations of boycotting by
the neutrals, although no doubt there
was at first a considerable degree of
brutality, they had been unable to
ascertain that there had been any actual
boycotting.
As to Ruhleben, it was certain that
absolutely deplorable conditions pre-
vailed, and the civilian prisoners interned
there were more to be pitied than any
other of the unfortunate British pri-
soners in Germany at the present
moment.
He agreed with Lord Devonport in
regard to the general principle of retali-
ation, but at the same time he could not
help expressing his view that it would
be an extremely rash proceeding for the
Government to announce to the whole
world that under no circumstances what-
ever would they resort to any means of
exercising pressure upon the German
Government. It seemed to him there
were means of exercising pressure which
would not necessitate cruelty towards
any individual interned in Great Britain.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop
it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: 8/1.35 and 4/2.35.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL FEET	ENTRANCE BREADTH FEET	DEPTH OVER SLIPWAY ORDINARY SPRING TIDE FEET	RISE OF TIDE SPRING FEET	WINDY FEET
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	100	12	6	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	100	12	6	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	571	100	12	6	12
Plant Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	250	100	12	6	12
Plant Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	250	100	12	6	12
WATERLOO					
Queen's Wharf Dock	100	100	12	6	12
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned)

on

SATURDAY,

the 16th September, 1916,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street.

A number of FLANNEL TWEED
SUIT LENGTHS.

And
A quantity of ALFACA in suitable
lengths for Ladies Coats and Skirts.

The above materials are of good
quality, and have only just arrived.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1916. 1028

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

SATURDAY,

the 16th September, 1916, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK
Comprising:—

Gent's Shirts, Woollen Singlets, Pants,
Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, a number
of Pairs of Boots and Shoes, Toilet
Suits, Bath and Face Towels, Hosiery,
etc., etc.

A few Suit Lengths, Blouses, Table
Cloths, Counterpanes, a quantity of
White Alpaca, a few Lots of Grass
Cloths, Rain Coats, etc., Holdalls and
Suit cases, etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1916. 1012

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

MONDAY,

the 18th September, 1916, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—

1. Persian and 3 Indian Carpets and
Rugs, etc., Upholstered Sofas, Arm-
chairs and Seats, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, Double Bedsteads (Teakwood),
Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension
Dining Tables and Chairs, and
Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desks
and Writing Table, etc., a quantity of
Electro Plated Ware.

Also

1 Large Clock, "London make,"
Collection of Batteries Cabinets,
"Cable" Portable Motors with Battery,
etc., complete, 1 Piano in good condition,
Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and
Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Black-
wood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings,
Oil Paintings, etc.

And

One New Gem's Bicycle Typewriter,
etc.

A special selection of Brass Jardin-
ieres, Vases, Finger Bowls, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1916. 1021

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th day of September, 1916, at
3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale
Rooms in Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong

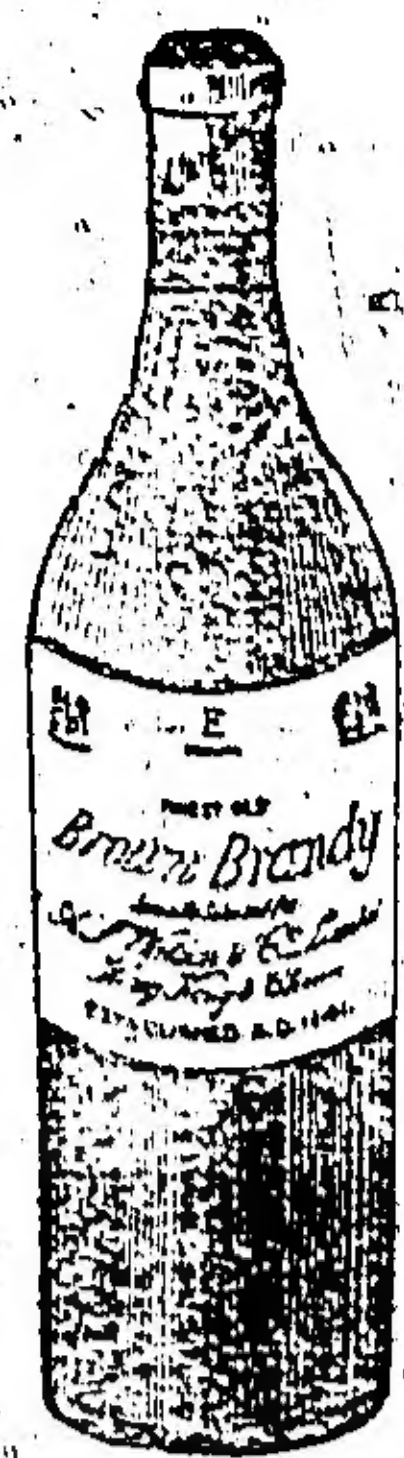
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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TELEPHONE No. 614.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

FOR SAIGON, STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge of English. Apply Box No. 15016. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1034

WANTED.

EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H. M. T. "Atlas". Rate of Pay—\$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER. H. M. DOCKYARD. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1035

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED by married couple, ONE OR TWO ROOMS, unfurnished, with bath, room, servants room, and use of kitchen. Apply—S. S. S. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1038

NOTICE.

HAVING returned to the Colony, I have this day RESUMED CHARGE. W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1038

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH and FINAL HALF YEARLY DRAWING of 115 Debentures (1896 issue) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916. Members of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing. By Order, E. DES VEAUX, Secretary. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1037

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 25th September, 1916, at 3.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc. R. HENDERSON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1009

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 57, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th September, 1916, both days inclusive. GORDON & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1916. 1040

THIS WEEK'S "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

Contents include—
Chinese Affairs.
Leading Articles.
Commercial News.
Canton Industries.
Cases in the Courts.
Hongkong Local News.
Hongkong Men at the Front.
Opening of Helena May Institute.
Mozambique and the Slave Trade.
etc., etc., etc.

Price 12c per annum including postage or 5c cash per single copy.

BIRTHS.

GATES.—On September 9, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. GATES, a daughter.
SCOTT.—On September 11, at Kobe, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. SCOTT, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1916.

THE FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

We do not suppose that there will be any great outcry by British residents in the Treaty ports of China because they are about to be deprived of the benefits of the imperial penny post. They have never really had any good title to share in it, but so long as there was a prospect of these postal agencies, collectively, paying their way, some reason could be shown for the extension to them of the imperial postage rate. They were, in fact, one and all of them, but branches or agencies of the General Post Office of Hongkong. But the operation of the imperial penny postage and the subsequent general use of the Siberian railway—the more expensive route—for the transmission of mails to England caused these Postal Agencies in the Treaty Ports to become a burden on the Hongkong exchequer. The Imperial Government was persuaded of the injustice of the arrangement, and accordingly relieved Hongkong of the burden of financial responsibility. We think it will be widely admitted that the Chinese postal administration has reached a stage in its development when the existence of foreign postal agencies in China has become no longer necessary, in the majority of cases at any rate; and we do not doubt that the announcement now made as to the abandonment of the imperial penny postage from the British postal agencies in China will prompt the Chinese Press to again raise the question of the total abolition of foreign post offices, which seem to increase rather than diminish in number as China's national postal service expands and increases in efficiency. Mr. Moasser, in his book on the "Trade and Administration of China," states that foreign post offices are established at twenty-five ports "for an internal and purely Chinese traffic." Of these, as he rightly says, the British offices were established many years ago to supply the needs of merchants when no other postal facilities were offered to the public; but except at Shanghai, the others all date from the general scramble for political influence in the past two decades. We have a list before us as we write which shows that there are no fewer than 85 foreign post offices in China, exclusive of the numerous Japanese offices in Manchuria and the territory leased to the Japanese. Apart from these, Japan has 20 post offices in Chinese ports, Russia has 28 in Chinese territory, France has 15; Germany (excluding the Kiaochow Territory) has 12; Great Britain has 10 (not including those in Kashgar and Tibet); and the United States has one—at Shanghai. In most of the Treaty ports of China there are four or five foreign post offices. Shanghai has as many as six.

—British, French, German, American, Japanese and Russian—besides the Chinese post office, the chief office of which is centrally situated in the Settlement, and efficiently managed. So far as Shanghai is concerned it is admitted that a reason for the presence of a few of these offices exists in the necessity of connecting with various national and subsidised lines; but, generally speaking, it may be doubted whether the public would suffer from a lack of postal facilities if all the foreign post offices in China were abolished forthwith and the business left to the Chinese Postal Administration. Most of them came into existence more for political reasons than ought else, and that being so, we may conclude that they are not likely to readily disappear simply because the Chinese Post Office has proved its efficiency. So long as one Foreign Power maintains its own post offices in China, the others will consider it to be in their political interests to maintain theirs, the United States is the only exception to the general rule.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's exchange rate shows the dollar at 2s. 2½d. on demand.

The Manila Observatory gives warning of a low-pressure area over the north of the China Sea.

The Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rogers Davies, K.C., announced this morning that the Summary Court will sit in the morning during vacation.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is to be held in the City Hall on Monday, 25th inst., commencing at half-past five.

A European, unable to give his name and address, was found lying in Pedder Street near the Hongkong Hotel late yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Two coolies were charged with stealing \$14 worth of Government Opium from the Opium Farm this afternoon. One was sentenced to six months imprisonment and the other was discharged.

The new Tachan of Kwangtung, Link Wing Ting, is now reported to be ill at Shui Hing, as a result of heavy work and anxiety during recent months. A doctor has been summoned from Shanghai.

A shop-fork employed at 180 Des Voeux Road, Central, has absconded with \$820 which he drew on behalf of his master from the Mercantile Bank. The shopkeeper gave the fork his chop which has also disappeared.

Among those who returned to the Colony this morning by the Empress of Japan were Mr. H. P. White, Mr. W. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tatcher, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mrs. R. M. Dyer and Mr. and Mrs. Crispell.

In Mr. Hazeland's Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged by Detective Sergeant Mills with kidnapping an eight-year-old girl from Yamat. According to the prosecution, defendant enticed the girl away to Hongkong and tried to dispose of her for monetary gain to four different persons. Subsequently the girl was located and remand was ordered.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Banks	755
Sugars	112
Docks	120
Def. India	138
Cements	10.20
Trans.	7.30
Malacca	34
Shanghai Docks	114.35
Rong Yik	114.35
Yvon	119

Up to a month ago 279 enemy firms in Great Britain had been ordered to be wound up. A complete list appears in the Board of Trade Journal for August.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts, and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CAUGHT TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF LYEMUN.

ARRESTED ON THE "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

When the Empress of Japan passed through Lye Mun this morning a passenger was observed to take out a camera and focus it on the Pass, thereby securing a view of the positions of the forts defending the harbour entrance. When the boat stopped information was given to the police, and the passenger arrested on a charge of taking photographs of a military area, contrary to the Photograph and Sketching Ordinance. His name, as V. Van Claar, Bergen, and described himself as a Dutch top-plant. The camera was seized and the plates afterwards developed.

In the meantime prisoner was brought to the Magistrate and formally charged. He was remanded until to-morrow, bail being fixed at \$250.

Prisoner's defence is that he was merely attracted by the view and wanted to snap it, and he states that he was quite ignorant of the existence of any military defence works.

The Military Authorities have been apprised of the occurrence and will conduct the prosecution.

PROMISSORY NOTE CLAIM.

There was a case in the Summary Court this morning in which the Russo-Asiatic Bank were the plaintiffs and Capt. Pennefather of the S.S. Taming and Jimmie Lyon, Sanitary Inspector, were the defendants. Particulars of the claim stated:—By an agreement in writing dated March 20th, 1912, defendants agreed to stand surety for the payment of the instalments referred to in a promissory note of the same date in favour of M. S. Northcote, made by one R. Stewart for \$1,000 and interest. Payment of the instalments have not been completed and there is now due under the said promissory note the sum of \$1,035.63 on October 22nd, 1913. The said M. S. Northcote assigned all his interest in the promissory note to the plaintiffs.

The case was adjourned for a week.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEMBERS will attend Divise Service at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Sunday, October 1st. Detailed orders will be issued.

MUSIC AND ORCHESTRA.

Grand Practice.—Tuesday, Sept. 19th.
Orchestra Practice, Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Bandman E. J. Lopes is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

The Hon. G.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—

Inspector Sirdar Khan, to be a Chief Inspector.

Crown Sergeant 384 Suffolk to be an Inspector.

Crown Sergeant 384 Suffolk to be an Inspector.

Inspector Suffolk will take command of No. 2 Platoon.

The following are placed on the Staff:—

Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
Inspector Hewitt, Emergency Call Officer.

Inspector Arnold, Chairman of the House Committee, is made a Vice-President, and will generally preside.

(Sgd.) P. O. JENKINS.
D.S.P. (P.)

MATCH ECONOMY.

SMOKERS EVERYWHERE LIMIT THEIR CONSUMPTION.

Mr. McKenna, guided by his advisers at the Excise, anticipates a considerable revenue from the new tax on matches. It is the easiest thing in the world, says a London paper, to economise with matches, and now that the price has gone up rather more than 100 per cent, the consumption has diminished.

Some good judges put the reduction at as much as 50 per cent, and it may be even more. Matches were formerly so cheap that they were wasted; now they are hoarded.

LUNG CHI-KWANG'S "MINING TROOPS."

The Peking Daily News reports that on receipt of the news of the demand of General Lung Chi-kwang to organise his troops into a division for mining purposes to be stationed at Chuanchow, the military commanders, magistrates, gentry and merchants of Kachow, Laichow, Chinchow, Lienchow, Chanchow and vicinity, sent many telegrams to the Central Government protesting against the proposal. The following is one of these telegrams:—

"For the past four years the people of Kwangtung province have groaned under the tyranny of Lung Chi-kwang and when the news of his removal was received the people rejoiced and congratulated themselves. They welcome General Lin Yung-ting, who has been appointed to be their ruler."

"We are, however, surprised to learn from the newspapers that the Central Government has decided to allow Lung Chi-kwang to reorganise 5,000 troops, who are to be sent to station at Chuanchow. It is universally known that it has been the practice of Lung's troops to loot, burn and murder in every place they have gone to, and they have been the terror of women, who have always been violated when falling into their hands. They have been nicknamed as 'braves of Waichang,' and for the past few years they have brought all kinds of misery into the province. The people fear them more than they do evil devils, and have regarded them as snakes and scorpions. They have no place to appeal for the redress of their grievances."

"As Lung has now been defeated, it is therefore a golden opportunity to save the people of Kwangtung from his cruelty. If he is sent to Chuanchow again with his troops, he will soon recover his lost influence, and become again a terror to the province. Although Chuanchow is a small island, it is the duty of the Government to look also to its interest; but we have failed to see why it should be afflicted by the undesirable presence of who said General, who has been driven out of other places on account of his tyranny. We refuse to have him, and at the same time we crave for the sympathy of the President."

FLYING AT PEKING.

The Flying Corps at Nanyuan gave a successful exhibition at Nanyuan on Saturday and Sunday last in the presence of a large gathering of officials and the general public. The aviators showed great skill though there was no trick flying. Two of the air-men made lengthy flights over Peking.

SECRET BOOM IN GERMANY.

GETTING READY TO BEAT THE HUN IN TRADE WAR.

We take this—headings included—from a recent London paper:—
He sat in the corner of a crowded train to Wimbledon, a fair-haired, blue-eyed lad of 17. Now and again his eyes darted along the train, furtively, with considerable uneasiness. Then he quickly looked down at his book, holding it carefully so that no one should see it. When some prosperous, pompous man of affairs looked down and saw the book the youth quickly shut it and slipped it into his pocket, his face aglow with blushes.

It was only a little "self-taught" German grammar.

Learning German has become a secret habit, like the taking of cocaine. The German learners are too proud to wander into a school of languages and demand lessons in the tongue of the Hun. They would be almost too brazen. One might be suspected of having spy-like tendencies. So German is learnt secretly, and the books are covered in thick brown-paper or slipped inside some innocuous novel.

Clever young business people, men and women, believe that there will be great opportunities after the war for those who know German. Did not the headmaster of Harrow Institute so much the other day? So, very tentatively, they buy the little German books at the second-hand shops, study the few hours after work, and prepare, in their small but honourable way, to defeat the Hun on the big commercial battle when Europe is at peace once more.

50 PER CENT. TAX ON GERMAN GOODS.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, speaking at Glasgow, recently, said the Dominion was striving to conserve trade within the Empire. An Act was to be brought into force shortly which would place 50 per cent. on all enemy manufactured goods entering New Zealand.

The Press Bureau announces that five alien (some of them Austrians and others Germans) were recently court-martialed for having tampered with and trafficked in official documents, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment as follows:—Two, to five years; one, to three years; one, to two years; and one, to 18 months. They were all of military age, and residents of London, and they passed as Swiss.

A SINGAPORE SHIPPING CASE.

VIVAT-BRISBANE APPEAL.

ORIGINAL FINDING REVERSED.

Judgment in the appeal arising out of the collision between the steamers Vivat and Brisbane (a Hongkong-owned steamer) on July 14th, 1915, was given in the Supreme Court at Singapore on the 7th inst. The appeal was commenced on June 27th, and lasted for three days before Mr. Justice Ebdon (presiding). Mr. Justice Sproule and Mr. Justice Farnshaw, who were assisted by Captain R. F. Stovell and Captain J. D. Rushton as assessors.

In the Supreme Court, in the first instance, action was brought by the owners of the Vivat and her freight, and her master and officers proceeding for their personal effects, against the Brisbane, her cargo and freight. Judgment was given by the Chief Justice in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed, being represented by the Hon. Mr. E. M. Elliot, the Hon. Mr. C. I. Carver appearing for the respondents. The appeal was argued on the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. The judgment was a very lengthy one, and finally he stated that they were in the unusual position of being called upon to deal with a case on the hard swearing of witnesses whom we did not hear and as to whose credibility we have no definite finding to guide us. Putting the case at its lowest I do not think that plaintiffs discharged the onus which was on them to show that the Brisbane was at fault. But the evidence as it appears on the notes when fully considered, seems to me, with all deference to the learned trial judge, to warrant findings to the following effect:—

(1) That the ships were nearly end on when the Brisbane's helm was first put over.

(2) That the Brisbane was therefore right in porting and again in continuing to port on finding that the red light of the Vivat was still shut out.

(3) That the red light of the Brisbane was opened on the starboard bow of the Vivat in ample time to allow of the latter vessel clearing the former by porting her helm.

(4) That the Vivat was therefore wrong in not porting her helm accordingly and, again, in maintaining her speed up to the time of the collision. On these findings the blame of the collision must rest on the Vivat. After considering the case of the Arratoon Agar (supra) I have been in doubt whether a question might not have been raised as to the Brisbane having been in some measure in fault, her engines not having been stopped sooner than was the case. If it had been raised it might possibly have been answered. But as I think that it was raised either in examination or in argument as it was not touched on in the court of first instance I leave it alone.

On the case as put before me, I think with deference to the learned trial judge that the appeal should be allowed, and that judgment should be entered for defendants, appellants, on claim and counterclaim, with costs of the action in this court and in the court below.

Mr. Justice Sproule, judgment, another lengthy one, fully concurred with that of Mr. Justice Ebdon.

Mr. Justice Farnshaw said that he entirely agreed with the finding of his learned brethren.

The Hon. Mr. C. I. Carver then made application for stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Justice Farnshaw allowed this on the usual undertaking of counsel that costs, etc., be paid into court.—Singapore Free Press.

U BOATS NOW TO RUN IN COUPLES.

AS A SAFEGUARD AGAINST "ARMED MERCHANTMEN."

Captain Perkins, the well-known naval expert of the "Berliner Tagblatt," discusses the revival of submarine warfare, which is now certain, and the possibility of recommitting this with Germany's pledges to the United States.

The States there was mention of our abandoning the "methods hitherto employed," that meaning unquestionably only torpedoing as a right, and not by any means the abolition of our whole submarine warfare against merchant ships. In the case of the torpedoing of the Lusitania after her crew had been taken on board the whole New York Press was full of praise for the commander of the U-boat. But on that occasion the circumstances were especially favourable. The sea was calm, the land near at hand, the captain of the Lusitania, in obedience to orders, will not always be so favourable. In the first place, we must reckon with resistance and disobedience to orders of an enemy ship. In such a case, however, the German Government notwithstanding its pledge, will not impose any restriction on its U-boats. Any attempt at right to use force in accordance with the rules of cruiser warfare. It is hard to open to us to fear that a neutral Government would make a protest against torpedoing if it can be proved that the captain of the destroyed ship disobeyed the orders of the commander of the submarine.

It might be argued that the mere possibility of a sighted ship being armed would lead the submarine either to reckless torpedoing of the vessel or to exercise excessive caution by keeping at a great distance from it, thus making success—i.e., the destruction of the ship—problematical.

The argument certainly holds good. The chances, however, of a merchant ship that happens to be armed, or of a ship that has just emerged from the water, may be just reduced and the chances on the contrary increased by the presence of the submarine. The merchant ship, in the first place, is unable to resist an attack on the part of a merchantman may be greatly increased if the necessary strength is displayed. That is to say, if at least two submarines are working in concert. To define this "necessary strength" further at this moment is unfortunately impossible.

"We may rest assured, however, that the question is too serious to consider in responsible quarters. We may be confident that notwithstanding the fact that the German submarines are active, it is going to develop in the future."

SPORTING.

TENNIS.

Last evening in the Hongkong C. C.'s Men's Handicap Doubles, J. Stalker and E. Abraham (owe 3/8) qualified for the final by defeating A. A. Claxton and Thurstfield (scratch) 6-3, 10-8. The winning pair have to meet in the final Kent and Cary (owe 15/4) who defeated Cooper Hunt and Hammond (owe 15/4) 6-4, 6-4.

HUGE SHIPPING PROFITS.

SHIP SOLD IN 1915 FOR £1,500 NOW FETCHES £235,000.

The following are some recent sales of steamers as recorded in the "Shipping World." They indicate the almost incredible profits that are now being made by shipowners:—

Name	Tonnage	Price
Olympic (scrapped)	4,561	\$185,000
(Sold in 1915 for \$35,000)		
Nordnes	2,121	\$86,000
(Sold in February 1914 for \$13,000)		
Islandia	1,089	\$243,000
(Sold in 1908 for \$24,000)		
Kumu Maru	2,315	\$235,000
(Sold in 1913 for \$21,000)		
Penobscot	2,224	\$130,000
Hatsumi	3,358	\$200,000
(Sold in November 1915 for \$24,000)		
Barrington Court	4,367	\$120,000
Sakato	2,013	\$60,000

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Discussing the question of the duration of the war, the "Morning Post" correspondent with the British army writes:—
"How much longer do you think the war will last? I heard a neutral inquired the other day of one of our British generals. 'Till we have thoroughly beaten the Germans and left them no option but to accept our terms,' was the reply. 'That I quite understand,' said the neutral, 'but tell me how long it will take to thoroughly beat the Germans.' The British general smiled. 'Well,' he remarked after a pause, 'you may find me shooting pigeons in England before Christmas, but I think it is more probable that I shall still be here on Christmas Day devising plans for shooting Germans in France.'"

There are two sets of military opinion on that we shall be able to finish the job this year, the other that the war will continue during a portion at least of 1917. The majority view is based on the second alternative and is founded exclusively on a review of the military position. Those who think the war may be concluded this year rest their opinion on some extent on political and economic considerations as well as on the probable collapse of Austria and Turkey.

HOW A SUBMARINE WAS SUNK.

FINE WORK BY GUNNERS ON BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain David Thomson, of the steamer "Strathmore," has forwarded to the owners from Gibraltar an extract from his log-book dated July 15 which recounts an exciting attack by a submarine and the sinking of the enemy craft.

The first warning of the attack was a violent explosion on the port side of the steamer. A few minutes afterwards shots were fired, and a submarine was made out astern. Shots were aimed in reply, and the sixth scored a hit. The seventh also landed, and caused an explosion on the submarine. Then the enemy craft disappeared.

"I have no doubt it was sunk by our fire," said Captain Thomson. "Altogether the submarine fired about 15 shots, but none took effect. We fired seven, and two hits were made."

THE ORIGIN OF "ANZAC."

Few people have any clear idea of the origin of the word "Anzac," which is destined for all time to have a prominent place in our Imperial nomenclature. Many readers will perhaps welcome the following explanation of its origin given by an Australian fighter:—"It was necessary (on Gallipoli) to refer often, in official documents, to the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps. Life is short, and I don't want to run into any one who won't put them with a bullet thought of ripping off the unbecoming and make it A.N.Z.A.C. Possibly another 'love' with writer's cramp came along and dug out the 'dots,' and the word 'Anzac' has since been running about in its shirt sleeves throughout the English speaking world."

YEAR OLD BABY MARRIED.

A case without legal precedent of an infant in arms marriage has occurred at Kansas. The bride was a girl of ten years and the bridegroom a baby of twelve months. Evidence showed that the bride's father had abandoned her, and she had been in the life of a orphanage and had contracted a marriage for her daughter, which he knew to be prejudicial to her for the sake of a dowry. The plaintiff was the mother of the girl. The Court held that the marriage was a cruel and abominable thing and annulled the marriage, with costs against the father of the bride and the father of the bridegroom. The parents are Makmood.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Limited are introducing to smokers cigars made in the U.S.A. by the famous "La Commercial" and "Aquila" Cigar Factories of Manila, which are all British-owned. The cigars are well made and of good favour.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BRITISH MOVE FORWARD IN MACEDONIA.

CONSIDERABLE GROUND GAINED.

LONDON, Sept. 14. An official despatch from Salonika states: British moved forward this morning after artillery preparation through Mueukovo and captured in face of stubborn opposition, the salient in the enemy's line north of the village. Considerable ground was gained. Although the enemy counter-attacked, our gains were fully maintained. Some German prisoners were taken. A British official report from Salonika says: Our patrols were active on the east bank of the Struma.

THE FRENCH ENGAGED.

PARIS, Sept. 14. Fighting continues to our advantage south of Lake Ostrovo. There has been intermittent cannonade and patrol engagements from the Struma to the Vardar.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SHELLING KAVALLA FORTS.

SALONIKA, Sept. 14. It transpires that the Bulgarians sent an ultimatum to the Greek Colonel Hatzopoulos, commanding at Kavalla, demanding the evacuation of the place within twenty-four hours, otherwise the Greeks would be made prisoners. A panic followed and a wild rush was made for the boats in order to escape to Thessalonika.

Balti-Bazoukis released the criminals with the result that there was pillage and massacre. British and Russian warships are shelling Kavalla which is occupied by the Bulgarians.

SERBIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

LONDON, Sept. 14. A French official report from Salonika states: The Serbians continued their advance west of the Vardar and captured Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrnik, progressed in the direction of Kajmaklan, and captured the heights west of Hill 1,500 after a fight in which the enemy lost heavily. The Serbian advanced guards have reached the slopes of Malkandice.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 14. A Mesopotamian communiqué states that a force from Narsiyeh killed 200 Turkish irregulars who attacked a reconnoitering party north-east of Narsiyeh on the 9th inst. The Turks were driven northwards and large quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed. Our airmen raided an enemy aerodrome on the Tigris on the 11th inst and destroyed a small camp.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 14. A Belgian communiqué shows that the German forces in East Africa are now divided into two isolated groups. One group General Smuts is driving towards Mahinga, while the second is defending Tabora, whither the Belgian General Molitor's brigade is moving from the North and General Olsen's from the West, along the central railway.

CONSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 14. The Bill to authorize the taking of a referendum on the adoption of compulsory military service has been read a first time.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN JAPAN.

DOUBLY SUBSCRIBED IN A FEW HOURS. PETROGRAD, Sept. 14. A Russian loan was opened on the 11th inst and closed the same morning. The Tokyo, being twice covered. All were private subscriptions.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACKS AGAINST THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 14. According to fresh reports received, the violent and fruitless enemy counter-attacks north of the Somme yesterday were carried out by a Division hastily brought from Verdun. During the enemy attack west of Chaulnes an enemy company was almost annihilated by our fire. There have been isolated lively combats north and south of Boiche Avenue. All our gains were integrally maintained. Progress was made by grenade fighting east of Belloy-en-Santerre and south of the Somme. There is nothing to report from elsewhere.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 14. Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made some further progress north of Ghinchy. We carried out a successful raid last night in the neighbourhood of Sochez, taking prisoners.

The general situation is unchanged. There has been hostile artillery firing at Pozieres and south of Thiepval. A communiqué states that German attacks at various points south of the Somme and at Vaux Wood have been repulsed.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MORE IMPORTANT POSITIONS. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AT TRIESTE BOMBED.

ROME, Sept. 14. A communiqué chronicles the capture by the Italians of important positions by a daring climb; a raid by twenty-two battleplanes on Lloyd's arsenal and hydroplane hangars at Trieste; and that 172 bombs were dropped on railway establishments and ships under construction. Large fires were observed.

RAILWAY LABOUR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 14. A conference of railway managers and representatives of the Railwaymen's Union discussed the demand for a half-sovereign weekly advance in wages. According to a Press Bureau announcement, the companies offered 3/-, in addition to 5/- bonus given last October, and proposed arbitration in regard to a further grant. This offer was not accepted by the men's representatives.

JAPAN AND THE CHENG CHIA TUNG AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. The American Ambassador to Japan has been instructed to inform the Japanese Government that the Japanese demands on China in connection with the Chengchiangtung incident have greatly disturbed the American Government which trusts the report is untrue.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, Sept. 14. The Republicans regard the results in Maine as presaging victory for Mr. Hughes. The Democrats argue that the majority is undecided. The betting in Wall Street is 10 to 7 on Hughes.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 14. Sir William Wedderburn in a letter to the Daily Chronicle suggests an amendment to Clause III of the India Act of 1881 to enable the Viceroy to nominate members to his Executive Council from among men, British and Indian, of ripe experience in public affairs, their term of office ending with that of the Viceroy. This would give the Viceroy a freer hand to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH TAKE 2,300 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

SOME FIERCE FIGHTING. PARIS, Sept. 14. A communiqué states: Our positions have been appreciably extended before Combes. An entire system of strongly-organized enemy trenches were taken by assault south of the Prieis farm. The total of unwounded prisoners taken yesterday and today is 2,300. There was fierce fighting during the day on our centre and right. The enemy vigorously attempted to regain ground. Two regiments were told off and they succeeded in retaking the farm at Bois Labie, but we expelled them completely by furious attacks, in which there were hand-to-hand encounters, with swaying success.

In the south our infantry maintained our gains. Ten guns and forty machine-guns were captured in one sector alone. COMBLES TOTALLY ISOLATED. PARIS, Sept. 14. Communications between Combles and Peronne are now cut completely, and as the British at Ghinchy can sweep the other roads from Combles towards Bapaume with their artillery, Combles is totally isolated.

ALLIES CONFER HONOUR ON VERDUN.

PARIS, Sept. 14. There was a unique ceremony at Verdun, when President Poincaré, in the presence of the Allied representatives, conferred on the town the Declarations presented to the town of Verdun by the Allies in recognition of its defence. President Poincaré, in a speech, declared that supreme hopes were shattered against the walls of Verdun, where Germany sought an astounding spectacular victory. The debris of the Germans' dreams lies at its own feet. The name of Verdun will ring through the ages as the cry of liberated humanity.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

LISBON, Sept. 14. Reuter's Correspondent forebodes the active participation of Portugal.

THE BALKANS.

RUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. A communiqué states: There was slight skirmishing on the north and north-eastern fronts, and 378 prisoners were captured. Fighting continues on the Danube and in Dobruja, where we are in contact with the enemy along the whole front. There have been lively patrol affairs, detachments of the enemy marching along the Danube being repulsed, losing eight German guns. SERBIANS CAPTURE SOROVITCH. ATHENS, Sept. 14. On the 13th inst. the Serbians captured Sorovitch at four in the afternoon. The Serbians occupied an important position north-west of Kovil and inflicted losses on the enemy.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Sept. 14. M. Dimitracopoulos will only accept office as Premier if the Entente Ministers are favourable. He is of the opinion that "departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation." The King has received M. Dimitracopoulos, who asked to be allowed forty-eight hours to "sound" the Entente diplomacy. SEVEN NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK. CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 14. Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days. The German officers guarding British soldiers at a prison camp near Hoidberg had chalked up their favourite hate motto: "Gott strafe England." and an English prisoner, wrote under it: "Because we can't." The humour of the remark did not appeal to the Hun gofers.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all chemists and Dispensaries.

MAN-POWER TO WIN THE WAR.

ALLIES' EVER-GROWING NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY.

That Germany's position is hopeless, and that man-power alone will be enough to defeat the Central Powers, is the thesis of an article, contributed to the Fortnightly Review by the writer who uses the pseudonym of "Politicus." It was written before Rumania came in which means the addition of another 7,200,000 persons. Germany's initial successes were due to her superior readiness, and her vast superiority in men and material. Now, however, "the whole manhood of the Allies is beginning to face the whole manhood of the Germanic group." The writer continues: "When every able-bodied man is liable to military service, national population determines the size of the national armies. The population of the two groups of nations is as follows:—

British Empire (white population).....	160,000,000
France (white population).....	40,000,000
Italy.....	40,000,000
Russia.....	180,000,000
Belgium.....	8,000,000
Serbia.....	5,000,000
Total.....	333,000,000
Germany.....	67,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	53,000,000
Turkey.....	20,000,000
Bulgaria.....	5,000,000
Total.....	145,000,000

TWO AND A HALF TO ONE.

"The population of the British group, exclusive of the coloured people, stands to the population of the German group in the relation of 23 to 10. If we add the coloured soldiers the proportion is about 25 to 10.

"On all fronts, broadly speaking, 100 Germans and Austrians have to fight 250 British, French, Russian, or Italian soldiers. "If we assume that casualties are equally numerous on both sides, a loss of 50 on each side will reduce the original proportion of 250 to 100 to 200 to 50. Continued fighting at equal cost on both sides will increase the superiority of the Allies from 3 to 4 to 4 to 1, five fold, six fold, etc. The longer the fighting lasts the more overwhelming will be the superiority in man-power possessed by the Allies."

Even if the Allied losses were greater than those of the enemy, points out the writer, we should still maintain, and increase, our preponderance in man-power, while our superiority in munitions and materials makes Germany's position from the material standpoint "as hopeless as it is from the point of view of man-power."

BRITAIN'S WARNING TO CENTRAL POWERS.

REPARATION FOR EVERY CIVILIAN LIFE LOST.

OUR FINAL OFFER FOR FEEDING PEOPLE IN WAR AREAS.

In reply to an appeal by the United States to all the belligerents to come to an agreement for the relief of Poland, the British Government has made the following final proposal "to settle once for all the whole question of importations of foodstuffs into territory in the occupation of the enemy."

"If the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments will reserve wholly to the civil populations of the territories which their armies have occupied—Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania—the entire produce of the soil, all live stock and all stocks of food, fodder or fertilizers in those territories, if they will admit to those territories neutral selected by the President of the United States with full powers to control the distribution of food to the whole population and to transfer, when necessary and possible, from one territory to another surplus stocks existing in the one and lacking in the other; and if the President of the United States will undertake the selection of these neutral agents, his Majesty's Government will on their part give them every assistance in their power and will admit into such territories any imported food supplies necessary to supplement native stocks and to afford to the populations a fair subsistence ration, so long as they are satisfied that their enemies are scrupulously observing their part of the agreement."

NO TIME MUST BE LOST.

"If this offer is refused, or if the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments do not reply before the harvest in the occupied territory begins to be gathered, but continue to refrain from stating officially for the information of the Allied Governments, their exact attitude in regard to these questions of relief, his Majesty's Government will hold them responsible, and will exact from them such reparation as can be secured by the Allied arms or enforced by the public opinion of the neutral world, for every civilian life lost through insufficient nourishment in every territory occupied by the armies of the Central Powers."

"It is obvious that if this proposal is to be put into operation successfully no time must be lost. The new harvest will shortly be gathered, and for the plan to be of any advantage to the populations of the occupied territories, the fruits of the harvest must be placed in neutral control before they have been appropriated for the use of the subjects of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

DREAM ISLAND OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

HOMESICK BROTHERS FROM PITCAIRN.

TINY LAND WHERE EVERYONE IS HAPPY.

A writer in the London Daily Chronicle says:— In a little cove of Southampton Water, almost tropical under the hot sun, I talked with the Pitcairn Islanders, who, a day or two previously, were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. They have come from one of the farthest outposts of the Empire—so remote that it had scarcely heard of the war until the yacht Mana, with Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge on board, anchored off this lonely spot in the south Pacific about a year ago. The Mana, bearing the honourable scars of a long and adventurous voyage, lay just off the shore. Edwin Young, the junior of the two youths, waxed enthusiastic about her sailing qualities. A wonderful boat, one gathered, on which they had lived happily during the last 11 months. She is going into dock to be refitted very soon, and when that is accomplished the Youngs will depart, by whatever route comes handy, for their native island. For they are apparently homesick.

"DOLCE FAR NIENTE" IN CHUCKS. It is not surprising. They are lithe, active young fellows—Charles, the elder, over six feet in height, Edwin not very much shorter—but one fancies that they have had almost enough of the strenuous life and long for the quiet dreamy existence of the Southern Seas where, as the American writer hath it, "you get dolce far niente to you in chunks."

They are intelligent young men, speaking colloquial English with what may be described as a slightly Transatlantic accent, but otherwise unrefined. They reflect great credit on the educational system of Pitcairn, but probably more upon the tuition they have received on board the Mana. Perhaps a little highly strung, the youths otherwise bear no sign of that degeneracy which is said to result from constant internment.

"Yes, I suppose we are all related on the island," said Edwin. "The only people who have come to it in my time from outside were an American and his son. They were part of a shipwrecked crew, who after a time were all taken off. But this man, who belonged to San Francisco, when he got home found that his wife was dead, so he came back with his son, and has lived there ever since."

NO TROUBLES AND NO FIGHTING. Some of us go away from time to time on ships, but we nearly always return, for the island is pleasant to live in, and there are no troubles, no fighting. We have all we want there and are happy."

We are great-grandchildren of Midshipman Young, of the Bounty," they told me. There is no record of a Midshipman Young in the history of the mutiny on the Bounty, though it is possible he was one of the party who accompanied Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutiny, when, in 1790, he took possession of Pitcairn Island, and burned the Bounty. But all the inhabitants of the island, are, of course, of mixed race, for the wives of the mutineers were Polynesian women from Tahiti. When the Youngs left, the population of the island numbered 160, divided into 30 families. That is apparently as many as the area of two square miles can comfortably support, for life is very primitive, and what farming is carried on cannot be described as intensive.

RIGHTLY TREASURED CATS. There are no cattle or sheep. The fawns of Pitcairn consist of goats, fowls, cats and pigs. In order that the last named may not multiply too greatly, the killing of a cat on the island is something equivalent to high treason. A paternal Government that occasionally takes cognizance of Pitcairn's existence, tried some years ago to reintroduce pigs, which, before the islanders adopted the Adventist faith, were numerous and profitable. But the Youngs told me that pigs were still taboo on the island, nor is the arrowroot or coffee industry, which might furnish a profitable revenue to the Pitcairn exchequer, particularly flourishing. The truth seems to be that, given a sufficiency of yams, melons, oranges, bananas and pineapples with what fish they can catch, and an occasional goat or chicken, the simple wants of the islanders are satisfied. They do not yearn for the trimmings of civilisation, beyond a little clothing, kerosene oil, soap and candles, and even returning voyages from distant climes bring no leaven of luxury with them.

THEIR MAJESTIES' KINDNESS.

Of course the Youngs are to some extent sophisticated, and are so far not fair samples of the simple islanders. London, they agreed, was a very wonderful place. They had spent two days there with Mr. and Mrs. Routledge, and they were greatly impressed with the kindness which the King and Queen showed them—so greatly that they are keeping the details of the reception wrapped up in their "beoms" until the secret may be disclosed to the President of Pitcairn, a relative, and I understood, a namesake. But London would have been much more wonderful if they had not first visited San Francisco, which, as viewed from the Golden Gate, takes a lot of beating. The Mana came that way from the South, and then passed through the Panama Canal. Two weeks before any other boat," said Edwin gleefully. "All sailors delight in getting ahead of the other fellows, and the Routledges' yacht does not draw much water," was allowed to go through when the Canal was still closed to steamers after the great landslide."

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HONGKONG.

TRAFFIC FOR MUNITION WORKERS.

33 PER CENT. INCREASE AT WOOLWICH.

OVER 1,000 WOMEN EMPLOYED ON LATER CARS. The war services of the London County Council tramways have been considerable. Now that other mechanical traction is to be limited, these services are likely to be even greater in the future.

In a statement to be presented to the Council it is claimed that since the outbreak of war, the changes made in the tramways service, owing to the redistribution of the centres of industry in consequence of the development of industries connected with the supply of munitions, have been of the greatest assistance to the large numbers of workers engaged in these industries.

More than 11,500,000 passengers are being carried weekly by the Council's cars. Only a small proportion of this represents pleasure traffic. Of the various passenger carrying services the Council's tramways were alone in a position to expand the normal services to an extent at all commensurate with the rapidly-growing needs of Woolwich.

In July, 1914, just before the outbreak of war, the maximum number of the Council's tramcars arriving at a certain point during the busiest half-hour was 41. This number has now been increased to 86, an addition of 110 per cent. The number of cars arriving at the same point each day before the war was 976; the number is now 1,205, an increase of over 20 per cent.

During the busiest hour to-day accommodation is provided for 13,988 people, compared with 4,094 before the war, an increase of 234 per cent. The accommodation provided by motor omnibuses in this district compared with that provided before the war shows only a slight increase.

To meet the shortage of men it became necessary to employ women, and there are now 1,072 women conductors on the Council's cars. Substantial allowances have been made to the men enlisting or to their dependants, involving a charge of over £168,700 a year, which will be increased to £220,000 if the war continues until March, 1917.

MUNITION WORKER'S ROMANCE.

PETERBORO MAN WHO CLAIMED BANK OF PERN.

A romance touched with mystery surrounds the death of the Peterborough munition worker, who, as told by the Dean of Peterborough, collapsed at his bench.

He was known as William Newland, and went to live at Peterborough three or four years ago. There was always an air of mystery about him, but he was soon recognized as the best fitter in the factory. There were times, however, when he spoke in a quiet way to the landlord of the inn where he was in the habit of calling. He claimed to be the son of a notable man who was killed and robbed by complicity, and said that if he had his rights he would be a peer of the realm. This was repeated in the works where he was employed, and afterwards he was always referred to as "Lord George."

A search at his lodgings, in the hope of finding some clue as to his relatives, revealed a mass of correspondence with Somerset House and other public offices relating to claims, he was making, all bearing on what he had often claimed to be the landlord of the inn.

An address was found of a Jilly In Devonshire, and on communication with her she proved to be his sister. She did not volunteer any information about her brother, but said he had been very kind to her and his other sisters.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

POLICE CHARGE SOCIALISTS WITH DRAWN SWORDS.

A despatch from Berlin to Zurich at the beginning of last month announced that, following the prohibition of the meetings which were to have been held by the Minority Socialists on the occasion of the beginning of the third year of the war, manifestations of a grave character have just taken place, more especially in the northern quarters of the capital. The demonstrators marched in procession through the streets, carrying "Long live Liebknecht!" The police had to charge the crowd repeatedly, with drawn swords. Many persons, including several of the leaders, were arrested. For the second time, the Berliners have been set back and swept up until further notice by order of General von Reuel. It is believed that the report of the manifestations, published by that journal, led to its suppression.

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

9 a.m.—St. Stephen's College Re-opens.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of fannel, tweed and alpaca Suits Lengths at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of a Miscellaneous Stock at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9.15 p.m.—Boxing Tournament at the City Hall.

General Memoranda.

Monday, Sept. 17.
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Taishan".

Monday, Sept. 18.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Brass Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.
Wednesday, Sept. 20.
3 p.m.—Auction of Leasehold property (Kennedy Town) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Saturday, Sept. 23.
2.30 p.m.—H.K. Lawn Bowls League Championship Match on Police Green, Happy Valley.
5.45 p.m.—Gymkhana, Happy Valley.
Monday, Sept. 25.
5.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co. Meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Settlement Day, Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Saturday, Sept. 30.
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co. Meeting.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER

RESERVES.

Major Wakeham, Commanding H.K.V.R.

On duty till the morning of Sunday, the 17th Sept.—H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 17th Sept. to Sunday, the 24th Sept.—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty—"A" Coy.

Parade for next week.
Monday, 18th instant—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchell at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

"A" Coy. Platoon 2 at Blake Pier at 5.45 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

The following members will parade on the Cricket Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Blake Pier. Dress: Drill order.—Ptes. S. E. Dutton, A. Forbes, J. Hooper, A. O. Lang, G. A. Hastings, W. J. Pringle, P. Tester, A. Wythe, M. T. Johnston, T. S. Nicholson, A. W. Smith, P. R. G. Adams, J. R. Graves, H. L. Smith, A. S. Smith, and M. C. Baker.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Tuesday, 19th instant—

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under Instructor Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill-Instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

"A" Coy. Platoon 2 at Blake Pier at 5.45 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

The following members will parade on the Cricket Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Blake Pier. Dress: Drill order.—A. Gibbs, E. E. Abary, A. O. Brown, J. Grant, D. Jaffe, H. E. Hayward, W. H. Bell, E. J. Chapman, and T. B. de Lancaster.

Wednesday, 20th instant—

"A" Coy. Platoon 2 at Blake Pier at 5.45 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

The following members will parade on the Cricket Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Blake Pier. Dress: Drill order.—A. Gibbs, E. E. Abary, A. O. Brown, J. Grant, D. Jaffe, H. E. Hayward, W. H. Bell, E. J. Chapman, and T. B. de Lancaster.

Thursday, 21st instant—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill-Instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

"A" Coy. Platoon 4 at Blake Pier at 5.45 p.m. for Musketry. Dress: Drill order.

The following members will parade on the Cricket Ground for Musketry Instruction at 5.30 p.m. instead of at Blake Pier. Dress: Drill order.—A. S. Gibbey, D. S. Gibbey, J. J. Jodan, T. Clackson, H. E. Goldsmith, T. Martin, A. Nisim, H. Bridges, P. J. Gray, T. Sutcliffe, and S. M. Mayes.

Members "A" Coy. in Signalling Section, Machine Gun Section and Mounted Section will fire with their respective Sections on the dates mentioned.

Friday, 22nd instant—

"B" Coy. on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchell.



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TO LET.

FROM 1st November next FLATS in "Two Mass" No. 8, The Peak. Apply Property Office JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD. Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 801

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 811

TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon—No. 2, Torres Building. Apply to CHANG YUK SHU, C/o YEE SANG FAT & CO. 34, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1916. 828

TO LET.

TO LET from 1st October 1916 FOUR LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL. Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 800

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in Prince's Building. For particulars etc. apply THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD. Hongkong, May, 2, 1916. 833

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 89

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. Connaught Road. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1916.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges. Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Apply to—HONGKONG ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Dec. 22, 1916.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 15.
Empress of Japan, British str., 3.05 p.m., W. D. Hopcraft, R.N.R., Vancouver Aug. 29, General—C. P. R. Co.
Asahi, British str., 1.34 p.m., G. W. Eddy, Shanghai and Swatow Sept. 14, General—Butterfield & Swire.
Chinwa, British steamer, 1.50 p.m., J. V. Sidford, Manila Sept. 12, General—Butterfield & Swire.
Nao Hing, Chinese steamer, 7.07 a.m., Baoshan, Dairen September 8, Boats.
CHINA.
Bridona, British str., 7.16 a.m., E. R. Mc-Sellan, Bangkok Sept. 8, Rice—Cunze.
Fengshia, Chinese str., 9.00 a.m., J. Jones, Saigon Sept. 11, Rice—Cunze.
Castledale, British str., 1.02 p.m., A. Coe, Saigon Sept. 11, Rice—Cunze.
Dina, Norwegian str., 8.33 a.m., J. Jorgensen, Bangkok Sept. 8, Rice—Cunze.
Urisio Maru, Japanese str., 2.33 p.m., Y. Ishikawa, Keelung Sept. 13, General—O.S.K.
Chipping, British str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

September 15.
Sardinia, for Shanghai and Yokohama. Yachting for Kobe and Yokohama.
Sardina, for Shanghai.
Chipping, for Swatow and Shanghai.
Haitan, for Swatow and Foochow.
Chipping, for Shanghai.
Lokang, for Hainan and Haiphong.
Hongkong, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

For Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Bryant, Rev. and Mrs. P. M. Buck, Mr. O. Brekness, Mrs. and Miss Crane, Mr. C. S. Crowther, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Champaig, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. G. A. Dwyer, Mr. F. W. Davis, Mr. G. E. Eddy, Miss G. E. Eddy, Mr. P. S. Foo, Miss F. Harston, Miss E. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Mr. L. S. Linnell, Dr. Mary Longdon, Miss H. Lewis, Mr. J. M. Le Cocq, Mr. Law L. Yung and 2 children, Miss K. Meyer, Miss N. Montgomery, Miss E. C. Morrison, Mr. G. M. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mikami and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Northcote, Mrs. J. and Miss M. Nelson, Miss A. Nicholson, Mr. Nami Ohmachi, Mr. and Mrs. Ohta, Mr. D. Oka, Miss F. F. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Mr. C. S. Stocking, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Temple, Mr. J. J. A. Van Moel, Mr. J. Van Olsbergen, Mr. H. P. White, Rev. P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winslow, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Yasa Matsubara, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Pickett, Mrs. L. Cruz, Mr. C. Rogers.
For Asahi, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fulton, Mrs. Allen, Miss Hackett, Miss Gutierrez, Mr. Harmer, Mr. Harris.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per Hirona Maru, from London July 29th, Mr. T. Hattis, Miss G. L. Souter, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. A. Wilkes, Miss Glazebrook, Mrs. E. B. Starkey, Misses M. and D. Starkey, Mrs. W. Brand and Mr. Brand.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 15, 1916.
On London—... 2/5
On demand—... 2/5 1/8
30 days sight—... 2/5 1/8
4 months sight—... 2/5 1/8
Credits, 4 months sight—... 2/5 1/8
On New York—... 30 1/2
On demand—... 30 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight—... 30 1/2
On Bombay—... 16 1/2
On demand—... 16 1/2
On Calcutta—... 16 1/2
On demand—... 16 1/2
On Singapore—... 22 1/2
On demand—... 22 1/2
On Manila—... 102 1/2
On demand—... 102 1/2
On Shanghai—... 70 1/2
On demand—... 70 1/2
30 days sight (private paper)—... 70 1/2
On Yokohama—... 10 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)—... 53.40
Sovereigns (Bank of England)—... 53.40
Silver (per tael)—... 33 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong—... 33 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash—... 1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent—... 6 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest—... 6 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin—... 8 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin—... par

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Asahi from Shanghai reports: Strong N.E. wind and sea to Swatow, Swatow to Hongkong, light variable wind and sea weather.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.—A.M.

Van Claerbergen, Mrs H. P. White, Re	
F. Wood, Mrs H. H. W. Winslow	
Mrs Wynne, Mrs Yasu Matsubara, Re	
and Mrs J. W. Pickett, Mrs L. Cruz,	
C. Rogers	
Per <i>Amus</i> , from Shanghai, Co., M	
Mrs and Miss Fulton, Mrs Allyn, M	
Hackett, Mrs Gutierrez, Mr Harmon	
Mr Harris.	

—

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *4444* from
Shanghai reports: Strong N. breeze
from S. S